NUMB. 14

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, JULY 15. 1735.

IN my laſt, I gave the Publick ſome general Obſervations on the Doctrines laid down by the *Faction* againſt the Government, concerning *Corruption*: And it appeared from what was then advanced, that their Oppoſition to all Perſons poſſeſſed of *Places* of *Power*, *Profit* or *Honour*, was founded on this Pretence, that all ſuch Perſons were under a corrupt Influence.

THIS was in the ſtrongeſt Manner evinced, from the Definition they gave us of *Corruption*; for they reſolved it not into the Badneſs of the *End* for which *Places* were given or received; but laying it down for Doctrine, that *Places* could be neither given nor received for any other *End*, they made the *Poſſeſſion* of *Places* of Power, Profit, or Honour, conſtitute their Definition of *Corruption*; by this Means concluding every Man who had a Share in the Executive Part of Government under a corrupt Influence.

AS they affected at the ſame time the higheſt Concern for the Intereſts of Liberty, and the moſt active Zeal for preſerving the Palladium thereof in perfect Purity, free from all Taint and Corruption; it was natural to expect that their Building ſhould have been agreeable to its Baſis, if their Foundation was right. If *Places* neceſſarily created a corrupt Influence, if it was abſurd to ſuppoſe otherwiſe, it was reaſonable to imagine that they would exclude all ſuch Influence from among the Guardians of Liberty.

AND indeed I apprehended, that this was their Patriot Deſign; with how much Reaſon will appear by and by: I apprehended that they had expreſſed themſelves, as to this Point, in Terms which ſhewed their Opinion to be, that Men engaged in the Executive Part of Government, could have no Buſineſs among the Protectors of Freedom, unleſs to *give Information*, or render an Account of the Diſcharge of their Offices.

BUT my expreſſing my Apprehenſions of this Kind, it ſeems, has given great Offence; and *Fog*'s *worthy Correſpondent* of *Saturday* laſt, has arm'd himſelf with all the Filth of *Billingſgate*, to reward me for having thought him, in one Point, conſiſtent with himſelf.

I DO not at all blame him for uſing the only Weapons he is poſſeſſed of: Let him continue to throw Stink-Pots; I own they become him; they are equal to his Education, worthy of his Profeſſion, and the Maſter-piece of his Abilities; to all ſuch Artillery I only oppoſe the Shield of Contempt, and they either fall harmleſs to the Earth, or recoiling on the Wretch that threw them, ſmother him in his own Naſtineſs, and prevent all Honour in his Fall.

IF, therefore, *our Author* ſhould perſiſt in proving himſelf a Victim, unworthy of a more cleanly Fate, he muſt not take it amiſs, if I turn his own Cannon upon him: I have *Proſtitution* in as utter Abhorrence, as he has *Decency*, and if he thinks himſelf at Liberty to invent idle Scandal, or to conceal his Deficiency of Argument, by flying to Perſonal Altercation, or advancing what, whether true or falſe, can only have Relation to private Life, I ſhall think myſelf juſtified in making Reprizals, in which Caſe I ſhall be ſecure of ample Retribution: Out of Tenderneſs I forbear at preſent; but I do aſſure him, I will not be indebted to him for any Compliments of this Kind for the future. I cannot imagine what Foundation there is for all this Arrogance; is it ſuch *Virtue* as even *Caleb D'Anvers* is aſhamed of, that lifts up this *profligate Chatterbox*? *Fog*, indeed, has embraced the Delinquent; but whence does it ariſe? Only from a Sympathy of Natures, an Harmony of Principles, and an uniform Affection for the *entertaining* and *inſtructive Stories* of *Rufinus* and *Vaſancellos*, that is found in both of them.

BUT let us conſider what has ſo much provok'd this Gentleman, and how far this *ſublime Genius* has Reaſon to be mortified. I have miſrepreſented his Meaning, *he ſays*, and to prove it, quotes the following Paragraph from the *Supplement* to the *previous Queſtion*.

'HENCE it is, and hence only, that it *ſeems* to become neceſſary for thoſe who are immediately concerned in the Adminiſtration, and in the firſt Operations of Power, to have Seats in Parliament, whoſe principal Buſineſs it ſhould be to *inform*, not to *vote*; 'to furniſh Matter for the Freedom of Debate, not to 'influence or controul in it; to ſtate, not to carry all 'Points that are of publick Concern.' Upon which he aſks the following Queſtions.

'Is it to be conceived, that the *Author* meant by 'this Paragraph, to exclude thoſe Members from *voting*, who ſhould have Dependencies upon the Crown? 'Is it not plain, on the contrary, that he intends only 'to ſhew what ought to be their principal Buſineſs, in 'Oppoſition to what it may be in future and corrupt 'Times, or to what many have unjuſtly aſſerted it is 'at preſent?'

To theſe Queſtions I anſwer, That it was not only from the above cited Paragraph that I took *our Author's* Sentiments on this Head; becauſe I had read the next to it, in which, I think, he explains himſelf more fully, and therefore I ſhall give it the Reader.

'IF this be the *ſole national End* for which theſe *Dependencies* upon the *Crown* ought to be placed in the *Houſe* of *Commons*, the Conſequence, with Regard to 'the Number and Extent of them, is too evident to 'be reduced into a Queſtion; for who wants to be 'ſatisfied, that *ſo far only* as theſe *Dependencies* may be 'neceſſary, *in order to communicate this Information* to '*Parliament*, *ſo far only* (upon *theſe Principles* of *Reaſoning*) is the Uſe of them in the Houſe *juſt*, and the 'End of placing them there *national*? Or who wants 'to be ſatisfied what *Number* are neceſſary for this national End?'

HERE then we are taught by *our Author*, that the *communicating Information* is the only *national End* that *Place-men* can ſerve in *Parliament*; and *for this Purpoſe* only the *Uſe* of them in the Houſe is *juſt*. To this I muſt add what we are told in his 36th *Page*, where, ſpeaking of the *Principle* upon which the Commiſſioners of the Revenues are excluded from Seats in Parliament, *our Author* inſtructs us, that a Diſtinction is not to be formed, to ſhew the *Difference* between the *Influence* ariſing from the Enjoyment of *different Places*, nor to prevent the *Application* of that which is already *determined* by the Legiſlature to that which yet *remains to be determined*.

AND hence, I think, it will appear that I was juſtified in my Concluſion, that, as I did not intend to miſrepreſent him, ſo I have not done it; and I am ready to allow in favour of this univerſal and uniform Application of the before-mentioned Principle, that it is abſolutely neceſſary to the Perfection of *our Author's* Scheme, and without its utmoſt Influence he muſt, according to his own Syſtem, avow the Expediency of ſome Degrees of Corruption.

I could wiſh that *our Author* would let us know what new Views and Hopes make him ſo warmly reſent that it ſhould be thought, he is for excluding all *Placemen* from the *Guardianſhip* of *Liberty*; but ſince he ſays, that whatever Conſtruction his Words may bear, he intended nothing leſs, I am ſure I ſhall not deſire to make him anſwerable for Meanings which he profeſſes not to have had, let them ſeem ever ſo manifeſt; yet I ſhall think myſelf ſtill at Liberty to ask him, whether ſuch a Regulation would not, according to his Principles, have excluded all corrupt Influence? And why then he ſhould not carry his Zeal againſt Corruption to its utter Extirpation? Why he does not follow his Principle as far as it will go? I believe he will not ſay, that *giving Information* has any Relation to *voting*; why then ſhould *they* be poſſeſſed of this latter Privilege, *who*, *according to our Author*, are under that *identical Influence* which ought to exclude all other Men from it, and which, upon his Principles, muſt have its Operation contrary to, or beyond that natural Influence which ought to prevail? I am certain *this Writer* is not able to prove, that it would be leſs honourable for the higheſt Officers of the State to be without the Liberty of voting, than to have the Power of giving their Votes, with the infamous Brand upon them of their being the *Votes* of *Corruption*.

UPON the whole 'tis plain, that *our Author* has erred in his firſt ſetting out; that he has built his Syſtem upon a falſe Principle, upon a Suppoſition, that the Abuſe of Power is inſeparable from the Uſe of it; whereas the Truth is, that Power may be uſed without being abuſed; that *Places* may be given and received for *good Ends* as well as *bad Ends*; and that *Corruption* is only to be denominated from the *latter*.

BRITANNUS.

Madrid, June 28.

THE King of Spain has not yet declared, whether he will accept the Offers of the King of Great Britain to join his Mediation with thoſe of the French King, for putting an amicable End to the Quarrels betwixt the Courts of Spain and Portugal; nor has his Catholick Majeſty hitherto named the General Officers who are to command his Troops on the Portugueſe Frontiers.

Rome, July 2. Notwithſtanding the Pope's Reſolution not to receive the Horſe from the Emperor, the Prince de St. Croix, whom his Imperial Majeſty had charged with that Affair, did not neglect to ſend a Purſe of 7000 Ducats to the Apoſtolick Chamber the 27th of laſt Month, for the yearly Tribute from the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; but the Purſe was refuſed. The next Day a Writing was publickly read, at the Palace of the Quirinal, ſhewing the Pope's Reaſons for refuſing the Hackney from the Emperor; and the 28th the Agent for the Court of Vienna lodged a Proteſt in the Secretary's Office at the Quirinal, againſt all the Steps of the Pope in that Affair, to the Prejudice of the Rights of his Imperial Majeſty. The receiving of the Horſe in the Name of Don Carlos is put off till the 8th of September.

Ratiſbon, July 10. We hear that the Elector of Bavaria's Miniſter at Vienna has not been at Court for ſome Time. The Emperor is highly provoked with the Magiſtrates of this City, for burning by the common Hangman, at the Elector of Bavaria's Inſtances, a Piece ſetting forth *the ſecret Reaſons for that Prince's Conduct in the preſent Juncture*; and his Imperial Majeſty has ordered them to ſend a Deputation to him to aſk his Pardon; to raze out of their Regiſters all the Proceedings in that Affair; and to inſert, in the Room thereof, an Acknowledgment of their Miſconduct; and to ſend a Deputation to the Prince of Furſtemberg, his firſt Commiſſary at the Dyet, to make their Submiſſions for the ſaid imprudent Step.

Paris, July 20. His Majeſty has ordered, that 48 Men be detached out of each Battalion of the Militia, to ſerve in the Regiments of Foot in Italy. Theſe Men are to be choſen of their own Accord, or drawn by Lot, and formed into Companies, conſiſting of 48 Men each, and are to have one Captain, a Lieutenant, and two Serjeants; thoſe of 96 are to have one Captain, two Lieutenants, and four Serjeants; and thoſe of 144 one Captain, three Lieutenants, and ſix Serjeants.

Yeſterday arrived the Mail from Holland, *with the Emperor's Anſwer to the Elector of Bavaria's Letter, inſerted in our laſt.*

CHARLES VI, *&c*, *&c*.

'WE received your Electoral Highneſs's Letter 'of the 2d Inſtant, wherein we are diſpleaſed 'to ſee, that you ſtill make uſe of the ſame Subterfuges 'you have ſo often had Recourſe to, tho' they are 'ſuch as have very little Foundation, and ſome of 'them altogether obſolete, in order to excuſe the 'ſending of your Quota of Troops to the Army of the 'Empire.

'Your Electoral Highneſs is not ignorant, that 'ſince he Declaration of the War was publiſhed, and 'particularly on the 23d of March, the 14th of 'April, the 11th of May, the 10th of June, and the '26th of September laſt Year, and on the 9th of 'March this preſent Year, we paternally exhorted 'you to ſend your Contingent, conformably to your 'Duty as a Member of the Empire; and that tho', 'from time to time, you ſtarted new Difficulties to 'retard their March, we, on our Part, neglected no'thing to remove them, that there might be no Sha'dow of Pretext remaining, for which there could be 'the leaſt Foundation.

'The firſt Pretext that was laid hold of to defer the 'March of the ſaid Contingent was the Convocation 'of the Aſſembly of the States of the Bavarian Circle. 'This Aſſembly met; but did not take into Conſide'ration the inconſiderable Quota's of that Circle. 'Mean time, as your Electoral Highneſs ſtill put off 'the March of your Contingent, we could not help 'ordering the March of the Quota's of the other 'States of the Bavarian Circle; but we therein uſed all

the neceſſary Prudence, for fear of prejudicing your Dignity, as Prince Director of the Circle.

'At the ſame time the Affair which happened upon the Frontiers of Tirol was ſtarted, with a Promiſe, nevertheleſs, that as ſoon as it was determined, the ſaid Contingent ſhould march. Our Regency as inſpruck immediately remedied the Inconveniencies of that Affair, which was undertaken by ſome private Perſon, without the Knowledge of us or of the ſaid Regency; and as ſoon as we received the Letter which your Electoral Highneſs wrote to us about that Affair on the 30th of Auguſt laſt, we anſwered your Electoral Highneſs by another, dated the 26th of September, in a Manner and in Terms ſo amicable, that your Electoral Highneſs teſtified your Gratitude to us in a Letter, containing ſuch Expreſſions as ſhew'd how much you was ſatisfied. Nevertheleſs the March of your Quota was again ſuſpended, on a Pretence alledged of Winter Quarters; and in the Courſe of this Year, we were aſſured, that in caſe there was no Camp at *Eger*, the ſaid Contingent ſhould march without any more Delay. Now there was no Camp at that Place, and if there had, the only View of it would have been our own Security and Defence, and not to prejudice any Perſon whatſoever; and we neglected no Means to give your Electoral Highneſs, as we ſtill do, the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances upon that Head. Notwithſtanding all this, your Electoral Highneſs is not very forward to diſcharge your Duty as a Member of the Empire; and forasmuch as we do not make near ſuch Preparations of War in our Dominions as your Electoral Highneſs does in your's, Difficulties ſeem to ſucceed one after another, and ſcarce one is removed, but there preſently appears a new one. Really we don't propoſe to give your Electoral Highneſs any Uneaſineſs; and of this you muſt be perſuaded, conſidering the ſtrong Proofs you have of it in our Letters, partly written with our own Hand; and we have Reaſon rather to be uneaſy with the Conduct of your Electoral Highneſs, than you have to be with our's.

'Since 'tis now of Importance to us, that your Electoral Highneſs ſhould forthwith give your Orders for the March of your Contingent, and that you ſhould perform every other Duty incumbent on you, as a Member of the Empire, we are not willing to doubt that you will immediately do it in diſcharge of your own Promiſes. We therefore ſtill exhort you to it by theſe Preſents, and we injoin you to it in the moſt friendly Terms, and with the ſtrongeſt Inſtances, and we wiſh for nothing more than that we may not have reaſon to take Umbrage at any Perſon whatſoever, as we don't propoſe to make any other Perſon uneaſy. Whereupon, &c.

Done at Vienna, April 23, 1735.

Ratiſbon, July 14. We are told, that the Emperor having ſent Letters to the Elector of Bavaria, requiring Paſſage for the Ruſſians thro' the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, his Electoral Highneſs has conſented to it; and 'tis alſo affirmed, that he has determined to ſend his Contingent of Forces to the Army of the Empire; but both theſe Articles deſerve Confirmation.

From the Upper Rhine July 16. We have Advice, that two French Parties, one of 300 Men, and another of 150 having paſſed the Rhine in two Places between Bon and Coblentz, had carried away ſome Bailiffs. They were vigorouſly purſued, but had the good Luck to eſcape, by Favour of the Woods and Mountains, and to repaſs the Rhine. P. S. We juſt now hear that the French were attacked near Andernach, by a Detachment of Troops of the Empire, and obliged to fly with ſome Loſs.

Frankfort, July 17. The Colonel de Croix, and the other Officers taken Priſoners with him, have been conducted from Mentz to Prince Eugene's Army. The French made another general Forage the 14th, almoſt under the very Cannon of Mentz, with a Guard of 15,000 Men, Foot and Horſe, which formed ſuch a Chain as hindered the Gariſon from diſturbing them to any great Purpoſe; only the Huſſars fell upon them, killed ſeveral upon the Spot, took a Lieutenant Priſoner with his Equipage, and gave an Opportunity to ſeveral Soldiers to deſert, without ſuſtaining any other Loſs than two or three Men killed, and ſome Horſes wounded.

LONDON.

Some Letters from Paris bring the important News, which we hope to ſee confirmed, That the King of France, upon the preſſing Inſtances of the Maritime Powers, had agreed to a Ceſſation of Arms, and that the Conditions were ſent to the Emperor for his Ratification. 'Tis ſaid that as ſoon as this Armiſtice is ſettled, Means will be uſed to bring the contending Powers to a Congreſs, in order to fix the Baſis of a general Peace.

Sunday laſt while Sir Charles Wager was at her Majeſty's Drawing Room at Kenſington, he received Letters from Sir John Norris at Lisbon.

'Tis ſaid that Sir John declared to his Portugueſe Majeſty at his firſt Audience, 'That the King his Maſter did not propoſe, by ſending that Fleet, to make himſelf a Party in the Squabble with Spain: 'That he was under a Neceſſity indeed to ſecure the 'Return of the Braſil Fleet in Safety; but that as to 'the Merits of the Buſineſs at Madrid, he could no 'ways interfere at preſent, farther than by his good 'Offices to make up the Difference, and that he would 'never ceaſe his utmoſt Endeavours to ſecure the 'Tranquillity and Safety of the Kingdom of Portugal.' 'Tis added, that Sir John preſented his Credentials at the ſame time as Plenipotentiary from his Britannick Majeſty, to proceed in the Affair of the Mediation. In the mean while, the Preparations for War continue on both Sides; and a conſiderable Number of Land Forces is arrived at Cadiz, to be made uſe of, in caſe of Need, on board the Spaniſh Fleet equipping there.

Letters from Holland ſay, that the Prince and Princeſs of Orange came Yeſterday Se'nnight from Leeuwarden to their Seat at Loo in Guelderland.

Yeſterday a Proclamation was publiſhed, for putting in Execution the Laws made againſt Perſons guilty of any Murder or Robbery, in any Street, Highway, Road, Paſſage, Field, or open Place, in the Cities of London or Weſtminſter, or within five Miles of the ſame, and for diſcovering and apprehending ſuch Offenders, offering a Reward of One hundred Pounds for every Perſon convicted, over and above all other Rewards, as granted by Act of Parliament.

Laſt Night about 7 o'Clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Preſton came to Town from Fardawn in Kent, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Vane.

Yeſterday Morning the Lord High Chancellor ſate at Lincoln's-Inn Hall, and proceeded further in the Cauſe depending between the Right Hon. the Lord Abergavenny, and Maurice Conyers, Eſq; relating to Tunbridge Wells.

This Day at Noon, George Hutchinſon is to ſtand on the Pillory in Fenchurch-ſtreet, according to his Sentence at Guildhall Seſſions, for forcing a Silver Watch and Silver Seal, and about 3 Shillings in Money, from Mr. Joſhua Pack, under a Pretence of ſwearing Sodomy againſt him.

Yeſterday in the Afternoon, Thomas Euſtace was ſeverely Whipt, from Pye-corner round Smithfield, for aſſaulting Sarah Fuller, an Infant of three Years and nine Months old, with an Intent to Raviſh her, as formerly mentioned.

By the Cape Bonetta, Captain Wheatle, who arriv'd here on Sunday laſt from Jamaica, which Place ſhe left on the 7th of May, we have Advice, that Captain Cavally, Commandant of the ſix Companies of Foot in that Iſland, died the latter End of February.

We hear that Doctor Taylor, Oculiſt to her Moſt Serene Highneſs the Archdutcheſs, Member of ſeveral of the moſt celebrated Academies of Phyſicians, and Author of the new Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the immediate Organ of Sight: a Work that appears to Day in all the neighbouring Languages, who arrived here laſt Week from off his Progreſs of near eight Years through Great Britain, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, Flanders, Swiſſerland, and Holland, for a Continuance at his Houſe in Great Suffolk-ſtreet, Charing-Croſs, has declared his Intention not to undertake any Perſons for ſome Days, Time being required for making neceſſary Preparation. The Succeſs which has attended this Gentleman Abroad in this tedious Progreſs, attempted for the Improvement (from the Opportunity of ſeeing almoſt an Infinity of Caſes) of a Science to Mankind the moſt uſeful of all others, as appears by innumerable repeated Accounts given in the foreign Papers, particularly thoſe of Holland, Germany and Italy; and the amazing Number and Delicacy of his Operations, have not only drawn to him Multitudes of People of all Ranks, in every Place through which he has paſſed; but has ſo univerſally rendered him the Attention of the Publick, as to occaſion him daily Conſultations from Perſons of ſuperior Quality, from the moſt diſtant Parts of Europe.

Dublin, July 5. Laſt Thurſday being the Anniverſary of the ever memorable Battle of the Boyne, the ſame was obſerved here by all Well-wiſhers to our happy Conſtitution. The Bells rang in the Morning; ſeveral Houſes were adorned with Lillies, and the Night concluded with Bonfires, ringing of Bells, firing of Guns, Illuminations, and all other poſſible Demonſtrations of an univerſal Joy. The Boyne Society had a Sermon ſuitable to the Occaſion preached at St. Katharine's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Nesbit; after which they went to Mr. Dalton's in Truck-ſtreet, where an elegant Dinner was provided for them, and they drank to the Glorious and Immortal Memory of King William, their preſent Majeſties, and all the Royal Family, with many other Loyal Healths.

Moſt of the Linnen that was carried to Cheſter Fair the 24th paſt, is returned to this Kingdom, and ſome Packs are ſent to London, altho' it was ſold much cheaper there than it was bought here.

Several Companies of Foot are marched from our Barracks into Country Quarters; as are likewiſe ſome Troops of Dragoons.

Yeſterday the Comedians of the Theatre Royal in Aungiers-ſtreet, ſet out for Carlow, attended by Mr. Giffard and Mr. Delane from London, to entertain the Company at the Races there next Week.

The ſame Day one John Green was tried for the Murder of his Wife ſome time ago in Patrick-ſtreet, and the Jury brought in their Verdict Manſlaughter.

Several Rioters were alſo tried, and found guilty, and are to be whipt. —— Thurſday laſt one Man and a Woman were committed to Newgate, for breaking into the Houſe of Henry Ware, Eſq; and robbing him of Plate and Linnen to a conſiderable Value. He has got moſt of his Plate again, and Part of the Linnen.

Dunkeld, June 27. Yeſterday the Wife of Thomas Knight, Tenant to the Duke of Athole at Inchacreenach, 2 Miles N. W. of this Place, was Delivered of 3 Sons (being her firſt birth) who are all like to do very well. The eldeſt was Baptized *James*, as Godſon to the Duke; the 2d *Frederick*, the Surname of her Grace the Dutcheſs; and the 3d *Thomas*, in Compliment to the Commiſſary of Dunkeld. Their Graces have generouſly preſented the good Woman in the Straw with ten Guineas, alſo let the two Babes a Nurſes, leaving the Charge of the young Commiſſary to his Godfather.

Edinburgh, July 8. Laſt Friday Morning the Right Honourable the Earl of Hume, and my Lord Gairlies, ſet out for Scarborough.

Laſt Night the Marquis of Graham arrived here from London.

Durham, July 9. At the Races here, Miſs Routh's Grey Colt, Nutmeg, 6 Years Old, won the Purſe of 60 Guineas.

And Henry Ibetſon, Eſq's; Sorrel Colt, Conſtant Ball, won the Purſe of 30 Guineas, run for by 4 Year Old Horſes.

And Mr. Parſon's Cheſnut Horſe, Squirrel, won the Galloway Purſe of 20 Guineas.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 138 1-half to 140. India 150, for the Opening. South Sea 82 3-4ths, for the Opening. Old Annuity 106 3-4ths. New ditto 107 1-4th, for the Opening. Three per Cent. 94 1-half, to 95, for the Opening. Royal-Aſſurance 97 3-4ths, for the Opening. London-Aſſurance 12 1-8th to 1-4th, for the Opening. African 15. India Bonds 41. 14s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2l. 15s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 3l. Premium. Bank Circulation 8l. Premium. Exch. Tallies 3l. Premium. Engliſh Copper 2l. 2s. Premium. Welſh ditto, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 11. 10s. per Cent. Diſcount.

Exciſe-Office, London, July 11, 1735.

BY Order of the Honourable Commiſſioners of Exciſe, on Wedneſday the 23d Inſtant, will be expoſed to Sale (in their Court Room in the Old Jury, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon) ſeveral Parcels of condemn'd Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee Raw and Roaſted, Chocolate, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Cordial Waters, Soap, and Starch; which may be viewed the 21ſt and 22d Inſtant, at the Exciſe Office, and at the Warehouſes near the Cuſtom-Houſe, from 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale from 9 to 12 in the Forenoon.

Printed Allotments of the Particulars will be delivered at the ſaid Office on Friday the 18th Inſtant.

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